

It is thought by many of our "outside advisers" that South Carolina is on the brink of a political precipice; and that another step will plunge her into a gulph of ruin. Many of her "inside" advisers also chime in with this prediction, and lift up their hands in holy horror, at the enormity of our proposed action. One would suppose, from their gloomy anguishes, that we lived under a reign of Terror, more revolting than the world had ever known, or else, in a period of semi-civilization, where the strength of numbers overpowered the force of Justice and overshadowed the beauty of truth. A terrific picture of disaster, of poverty and of disgrace are held up by many as the familiar and fully recognized consequence of resistance to oppression. Even a few of the generous advocates of genuine Freedom, have been led to tremble before the dark coloring of these evil prophecies, and, like timid mariners when scowling clouds portend to storm, are eagerly crying aloud to their public sentinels,

"Watchmen, tell us of the night,  
What the signs of promise are!"

As a reply to this anxious enquiry, we cannot perhaps express our sense of "the hope that is within us" more aptly, than by adopting the concluding lines of the stanza we have just quoted in part—

"Mariner, o'er yon dizzy height  
See that brightly beaming star."

It is the star of South Carolina's destiny—watch it with unerring devotion—as long as it sparkles on high, with its present brilliancy, hope for the best and believe that it will come; but when you perceive that its lustre is dimmed and that it is sinking into the low, murky atmosphere, now far beneath it, then "flee to the mountains" or hide in the depths of some vast wilderness, if you would not witness the extinction of the only well-grounded hope of Southern Equality and Independence.

These are no high flown expressions, addressed only to the ear—we design them as appeals to the hearts and understandings of our citizens. They shadow forth a truth, which each one of us should be proud to realize—a truth, which our real friends at the South will gladly admit, and which our enemies, everywhere, cannot gainsay. And it is this: That South Carolina is of all the sisterhood, the most zealous and disinterested defender of our Government as it now is. And we conscientiously believe, that upon the unshrinking maintenance of this position on her part, hangs not only her honor but the weal of her people and the prosperity of the whole slave-holding country.

Let us, for a moment, review the general grounds, upon which we have assumed this position, and which indicate the paramount importance of maintaining it to the last.

We hold it to be a fact, which is not ad-

National Legislature, from that quarter, evince the taint of this doctrine.

If there be any truth in the views above taken, it is clear that the hopes of the Union are gone forever gone. Dissolution or Consolidation is the only hope for the slaveholding States to be found. By consolidation the triumph of Free-soilism and Abolition will be effectually secured, the inevitable consequence of which must be the overthrow and degradation of the slaveholding portion of the Confederacy.

Believing that, as parties now stand in the Union, we will be compelled to succumb before the overpowering numbers of our opponents, assisted as they are by vile deserters, from our own ranks, and feeling convinced that the odds against us are rapidly increasing, the freemen of the independent State of South Carolina have determined to leave the Union, which has ever brought them more of evil than of good and to hoist a new Flag for the world to wonder at. Upon it should be represented the sovereignty of South Carolina in the shape of a goddess, trampling under foot a torn parchment on which could be traced the words "violated compact," and holding aloft in her right hand a banner, upon which should be emblazoned, "The South and her institutions against a world in arms!"

This is our true motto. The conflict is coming with speed and with certainty. Our oppressors have pursued and goaded us already beyond the point of reasonable endurance.—South Carolina has turned upon them and holds them at bay. Will the rest of the herd desert her to her fate. A brute that lacks of discourse reason would teach them a noble lesson. But no—our Southern Sisters will not, by this ungenerous and unnatural conduct, call down upon themselves such eternal disgrace. Even should they not follow us out of the Union, they could not suffer us "to be victimized."—The thousand ties of identical interests and of consanguinity, forbid the horrible supposition. Victimized by the decree of our natural allies! Oppressed and ruined by the Government of the United States, with their consent and sanction! And that too, because we shall have dared to vindicate the rights of the South! Who can realize it! Where is the dastard from Virginia to Texas who will dare, in the face of Honor and of Justice, to say "Let South Carolina be ruined—she deserves that fate." For each one, using such craven language, there will be ten thousand who will say "Carolinian's cause is our cause—we must will sustain her."

It will appear from the above, that we regard the fall of our State, unassisted and alone, as a moral impossibility. At an early day we will take a view of her chances of escape, granting as true what we hold to be an absurdity, that she will be left to fight the battle of the South alone.

GOVERNOR MEANS.

The American says the whigs never erect a truthful notice of our much esteemed and unappreciated, who has just left Georgetown, where he had spent a few days among his friends:

GOVERNOR MEANS.—His Excellency, Gov. Means, left here in the steamer Nina, on Saturday morning last for Charleston, apparently in most excellent health and spirits; giving us, however, but the portion of a single day, having spent some ten days or more with his friends in Waccamaw. The visit of the Governor was one rather of pleasure than business, having postponed the military reviews and encampments in this section of the State, and there being little else of moment to claim, at this time, his personal attention.

From the short and limited time that we were in the company of this distinguished functionary of our State, we are happy to say that his personal appearance was rather prepossessing than otherwise, and conveys the beautiful idea that because he wears the mantle of Chief Magistrate of the State, he is not bereft of that plain, republican, and unassuming demeanor which decorates, alike, the citizen and gentleman. He is rather above the ordinary size of men, about thirty-five or forty years of age, of strong intellect, and, as an officer in the field would seem to present a most commanding military appearance. But that which gratified us beyond all other considerations, is the fact, that he is the identical Governor now as when he wrote that spirited and highly eulogised inaugural—which breathed forth resistance rather than submission—that he would perform his part in the political drama, there is no apprehension, whatever, whenever the power is confided to him, and the moment arrives. His Excellency believes and feels with the large majority of the sovereign people of his State, that it is infinitely more degrading to quietly and tamely submit to insult and oppression, because our sister States happened not to be so sensitive on that subject, than to be defeated by the overpowering arm of the General Government—the last of which he has no fears—and that the Convention, whenever it meets, will carry out the high and solemn behests of the people.

The change of public feeling, we learn is rapidly taking place, and soon there will be one common voice for secession, from the mountains to the seaboard. We think the time will come, too, when that significant minority of two in our own district will fall even below that point—and when Greenville will expunge from her limits her late false and extraordinary notions of what constitutes a Southern Patriot.

"The inscription on the block of granite presented by Virginia to the National Washington Monument, is, 'Virginia who gave Washington to America, gives this granite for his monument.'"

It is very fortunate that the inscription refers to an age of which a Virginian may well be proud.

Beautiful Metaphor.—The comparison of the journey of life to a transit across a desert, is very felicitously expressed in the following lines from Charles Wesley:

"Here in the body pent,  
Absent from Heaven I roam;  
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent  
A day's march nearer home."

By the law of 1850, the mileage of California members is limited to the nearest route within the United States. The House, notwithstanding, have allowed mileage for the late session by the Panama route. Senator Gwin submitted his case to the judiciary committee, and it is understood they will report against the Panama route, and against constructive mileage for the extra session; otherwise, Gwin would be entitled to eleven thousand dollars mileage, in all, since December.

A Conundrum for Loavers.—Why is a lover popping the question, like a tailor running a hot iron over a suit of clothes?  
Because he is pressing a suit.

The lady whose lover fainted away when he popped the question, and was revived by opodeldoc, was twitted of it: "Yes," she replied with a quiet smile, "I believe I must confirm the story, and I have a fancy," she added thoughtfully, "that timidity in a lover is in general a sign of innocence; and I cannot help thinking that when a man is fluent in love making, either his heart is not in it, or he has had too much experience in the art!"

Railway Accidents.—By a return made to the English Legislature, we find a statement made of accidents which had occurred in England, Ireland, and Scotland for a half year. Ninety persons had been killed; of these thirteen died from causes which the parties deceased could not have averted. Fifty seven had died from misconduct or carelessness on the part of the deceased themselves. Ninety-nine had also been wounded, and the whole number of passengers had been, during the half year, no fewer than 26,330,492 persons. These facts illustrate very fully the safety of this mode of travelling.

Illness of Mr. Webster.—A telegraphic despatch, received from Philadelphia yesterday, informs us that Mr. Webster is ill at the Columbia House, in that city; and that he proposed to leave for Marshfield on Saturday, (tomorrow), if sufficiently recovered.—Washington Republic, April 4.

MARRIED.—In this County on the 20th March, by S. A. Davis, Esq., Mr. Wm. E. R. Wait, soldier in the Mexican War, to Mrs. Sarah J. Bales, of Lancaster, S. C.

Mr. Wait couldn't wait any longer, so he waited on the parson and the parson joined under the weighty instructions of the law, the above parties; giving to the Bales what the buyers of Cotton do not always agree to—a pretty considerable weight. Being the third time that Mr. Wait has been weighed in the matrimonial balances, we presume he has not been found wanting.—Hornets' Nest.

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Improvements.—The Winnsboro' Register learns that it is contemplated to build a plank road from Winnsboro to a point on Broad River, in the north-western section of Fairfield District. If the men who live in that portion of the District say "build," it will be done.

Man's happiness is said to hang upon a thread that is never at hand to sew on the shirt-button that is always off.

A child is beautifully said to be God's problem, waiting man's solution.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

(Telegraphed for the Carolinian.)

Arrival of the Africa.

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1851.  
The Africa which has arrived from Liverpool, brings dates up to the 28th ultimo. Cotton had advanced fully 1-8th since the last news. The sales of the week are reported at 48,000 bales; of which 15,000 were taken by speculators, and 2,000 by exporters.

Our Market.

Cotton is selling from 8 1/2 to 11 1/4. Corn is worth from 85 to 90 cents out of waggon. Fodder will bring \$1.74. Butter, chickens, &c., are scarce and will bring almost any price, and hard to get at that we advise our friends to come along to market.

Our River

Has again become unruly, and is out of its banks. On yesterday (Thursday) the water had nearly covered the low grounds, and was considered within three or four feet of the last Freshet in height. We are pleased to hear that it is falling, and there is not much probability that the Rail Road across the swamp will be interfered with.

The proceedings of the Southern Rights Association of Lancaster District shall appear in our next.

The Communication from Capt. Mellwin, in reply to the correspondent of the Charleston Sun, shall have place in our columns at the earliest possible moment. A list of the names of the "old men and boys" will be printed, and a "Carolinian" will have the satisfaction of being told by Capt. Mellwin, that his statement is a tissue of untruths, and unqualified falsehoods. Our own opinion is, however, that too much importance has already been attached to this irresponsible scribbler.

Southern Home Journal.

We have received the Prospectus of the Southern Home Journal of Education and Domestic Industry, which is proposed to be published in Charleston, S. C., by Edwin Heriot Esq.

The publication of this Paper is designed to be Monthly, and will embrace many topics of interest to all our societies. The object and character of the periodical may be better understood by appending the following extracts from the advertisement of the Editor.

To advocate, strictly and exclusively, Southern Education—the encouragement of our own Literary Institutions, and the publication of Southern School Books, edited, printed and circulated in the Southern States—to bring to prominent notice all literary undertakings, Books and Periodicals, Colleges and Schools, and their School Books, and expose, in all their deformity and duplicity, the pernicious doctrines of Abolition and hostility to the South, which they have so long been permitted to instill into the minds of our children.—will be the constant and unceasing aim of this department of the work; and, for this purpose, the Editor, with the assistance of ready contributors, has abundant facilities at hand. While awarding all due merit to other systems of education, it will be the aim of this Journal to promote, more especially, those which are most decidedly practical, and best adapted to the active business of life. Essays on all subjects connected with Education—Reviews of all School Books and literary works published at the South—Reports of Teachers, Conventions, or Extracts from them—of College and School Exhibitions, and Addresses before Literary Societies—and of the progress of Law, Medical, Military and Free Schools at the South—will constitute the main features of this division of the work.

The INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT will embrace extended notices of the progress of the Mechanic Arts and Manufactures, as well as all other branches of industry—of Factories and Workshops, for the production of every article of domestic consumption or use, among us—and of new inventions, improvements, models, and designs in Mechanism and the Fine Arts—bringing into notice the names, qualifications and literary achievements, and rewards of merit received at public exhibitions. It will also contain Essays on all topics connected with these matters; Reports of Southern Industrial Institutes, and statistical facts relating to their progress.

Each number of the HOME JOURNAL will contain 48 pages, octavo, bi-monthly, and furnished to subscribers and others at \$2 per annum, or 10 copies for \$15—payable at the end of the volume, or, in proportion, on the delivery of numbers, 18 3/4 cents, and less by the quantity. The insertion of full notices of new enterprises, &c., in each number, will make it the interest of those concerned in them to secure as many copies as possible, for circulation among their friends and patrons.

Beyond this, "THE HOME JOURNAL" will make no promises or pretensions. Not standing in the way of none, its legitimate sphere and aim will be to promote the interests of all—recognizing no party, in education or politics, but the party of the South, it will seek to preserve the Union of the South, by developing her resources and stimulating the industry of her people.

Mr. Heriot is a good writer and a most amiable and excellent gentleman. We commend him, and his enterprise to the patronage of an enlight-

ened and liberal public; feeling assured that for every dollar thus invested by subscribers for a good SOUTHERN JOURNAL, there will be no cause of regret. Secure SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE by encouraging SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

Municipal Election.

The following gentlemen were elected yesterday last, Intendant and Wardens of Camden by the following votes:

A. H. Gladden, for Intendant, received  
R. D. Senn, for Warden  
G. Monteith  
Wm. Glaze  
A. S. Johnston  
James S. Boatwright  
Wm. Maybin

Plank Roads.

There are in this State (says Buffalo Courier) 19 plank roads, of the aggregate length of 100 miles which cost \$3,850,298, or an average of \$1,333. The stock in them all been subscribed for by individuals and are handsome dividends. The value of the line of these improvements has materially advanced—in some instances from \$5 to \$10 per acre. In Canada there are 442 miles of road open at a cost of \$773,500, or an average of \$1,750 per mile.

We learn (says the Chester Patch Standard) that the election held on the 27th in the 6th Brigade (Fairfield and Chester) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Brigadier General Means, has resulted in the election of Captains H. K. Aiken, and J. N. Shedd.

D.H.D.—On Sunday the 7th inst., in the faith of the Gospel, and in the sweet serenity and peace of mind which are the promised fruits of the true principle, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ELLEN CHESTNUT, widow of the late John Chestnut Esq., aged 70 years.

Through long and painful illness, she sustained and cheered by an unflinching trust in God her Saviour.

Although in this righteous Providence, some nights and days were appointed to her, such was her natural fortitude, and each power of divine grace, her heart—possessed the most profound submission and quietness in the will of God, that she seldom—much less did she indulge in least feelings of despondency or disquietude under the parental chastenings of her Lord.

"I know O Lord that every word Thou dost correct me," was the motto of her heart and the expressive language of her simple, unassuming life.

Nor was this a new type of character, developed in her last illness. For many years she had been a professed follower of Christ, and during all this period she had endeavored by Divine assistance to walk in the path of holiness.

In the various relations of her department of duty which she was called to perform, she fully illustrated the religion she professed. As a wife—a mother—a daughter—a mistress, her example shone with a light which will leave a deep and lasting impression on all connected with her in these various relations.

And long will the painful void, created by her death, be deeply felt and mourned by all associated with her in these familiar and endearing scenes.

Sainted spirit! may thy mantle fall on those who survive thee, and the remembrance of thy christian virtues lead them to seek the same supplies of grace and strength from on High, that they may imitate thy example, and ultimately share thy reward.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter end be like his."

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.  
It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. In fact, this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves of this tree has ever been regarded in many diseases. This fact, several eminent medical authorities of Virginia, a highly respectable practitioner in our city, and when in combination with other medicinal agents, he found combining it with ingredients, a medicine was produced which was generally recognized as of great value in pulmonary affections and a remedy for chest and throat diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities, and large towns, and often prove fatal in the case with most others, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.  
The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY" blown in the glass, each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M.D.  
right secured 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "H. BUTTS." Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the General Agent, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

None genuine unless signed H. BUTTS on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at McKAIN'S Drug Store, Wholesale by P. M. COHEN & Co., Charleston, S.C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

From the Louisville Democrat.  
The columns of the press throughout the country seem to be filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases in cases of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the remarkable cures, higher order, and vast amount of testimony daily brought under our personal notice, of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our own eyes, and confidentially state that for Coughs and Colds, and that they are headed monthly Consumption, we think this preparation is the best, and certain cure. At all events we may say our friends try it. It can be obtained at McKAIN'S Drug Store, Camden, S.C., and if it does not help them, nothing will. See advertisement in another column.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bagging, per yd.	14 to 18	Lard,	lb 8 to 10
Bale Rope	12 to 13	Lead,	lb 6 to 7
Bacon,	lb 9 to 12 1/2	Molasses,	gal 31 to 40
Butter,	lb 15 to 20	Blacklead,	bb 8 to 10
Brandy,	gall 28 to 35	Nails,	lb 4 to 6
Beeswax,	lb 18 to 22	Oats,	bushel 75
Beef,	lb 4 to 5	Pears,	bushel 80
Cheese,	lb 12 to 15	Potatoes, sweet,	bu 50
Cotton,	lb 7 to 11 1/4	Rice,	bushel 3 to 4
Corn,	bushel 81 to 106	Rye,	Irish bu 12
Flour,	bb 61 to 71	Sugar,	bushel 85 to 90
Fodder,	cwt 150	Sugar,	lb 7 to 10
Hides, dry	lb 8 to 9	Salt,	sack 14
Iron,	lb 5 to 6	Shot,	lb 12
Lime,	bb 2 to 3	Tobacco,	lb 10 to 30
Leather, sole,	lb 17 to 22	Wheat,	bush 1

We are authorized to announce MOREAU NAUDIN, a candidate for Clerk of the Court for Kershaw District, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN INGRAM, as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District at the ensuing election.